



Instant Air Meter Measurement of Air Content in Fresh Concrete

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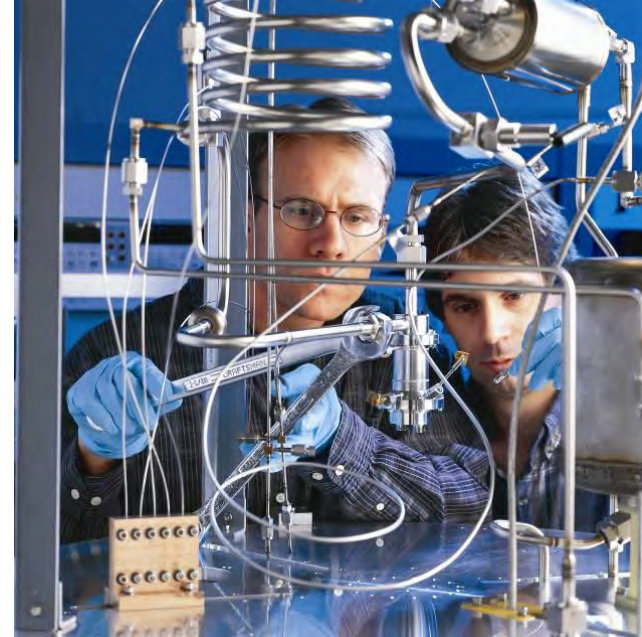
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Corporate Profile

- **Contract Engineering R&D**
- **Hanover, NH**
- **Industrial and Federal Client Base**
- **Founded in 1961**
- **Owned by Partnership of Engineers**
- **160+ Employees**
 - **70+ Engineers (55% Ph.D., 30% M.S.)**
 - **40 Technicians, Machinists, Drafters (30% B.S., 30% A.S.)**
- **Technology Commercialization**
 - **Licensing**
 - **Spin-Off Companies**
 - **Custom Products**



Technology Commercialization



Creare Spin-Offs Employ 2,300 and Generate Over \$475M in Annual Revenues

Overview

- **SWAM** – Shock Wave Air Meter
 - **Total Air** and **Specific Surface** in fresh concrete
 - More accurately predict **Hardened Spacing Factor**
 - Handheld
 - Instantaneous
- Improve QC
 - Quality
 - Frequency



SWAM

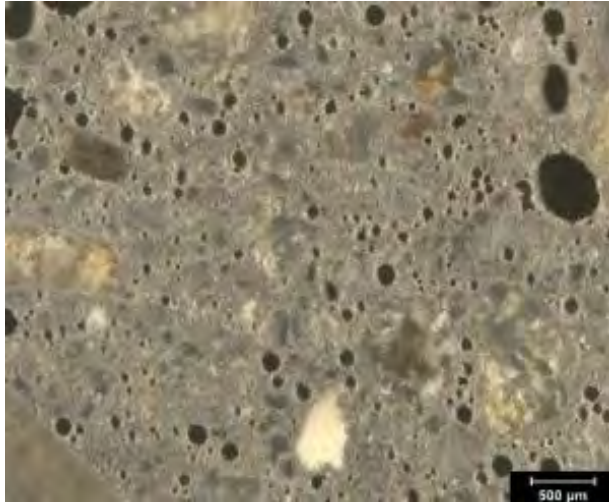
Technology Status

- **Early Development**
- **One Prototype, In Flux**
- **Seeking Industry Feedback and Input**

Concrete Air Quality

**Air voids in hardened concrete are critical for freeze-thaw durability;
Voids give expanding water a place to migrate into**

Air Void Parameters



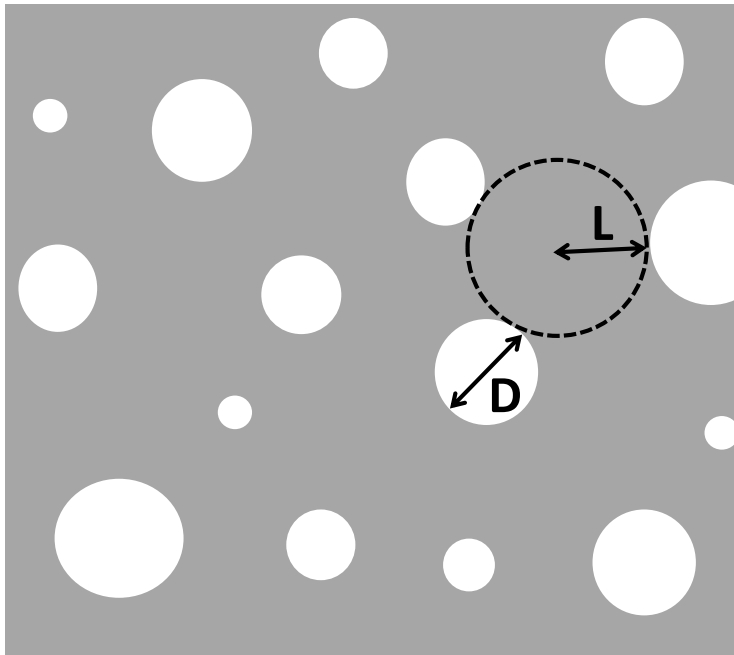
Number Density: $n = \#/\text{in}^3$

Total Air: $VF = n\overline{D^3}$

Specific Surface: $SS = \frac{D^2}{D^3} = \overline{D^{-1}}$

Spacing Factor: $SF = \bar{L} \approx \frac{PF}{SS \cdot VF}$

Powers, T.C. Proc. Highway
Res. Board, 1947
Snyder, Adv Cem Bas Mat,
1998



- **Spacing Factor is what matters**
 - Target typically $SF \leq 0.008$ "
- Cannot measure SF fresh
- Can infer by measuring VF and SS
- In static concrete, SF more likely to be stable
 - When bubbles grow/shrink, VF and SS move in opposite directions

Existing Measurement Methods

- **Hardened Petrographic Analysis**

- **ASTM C457**
- **Expensive, delayed**



- **Fresh Air**

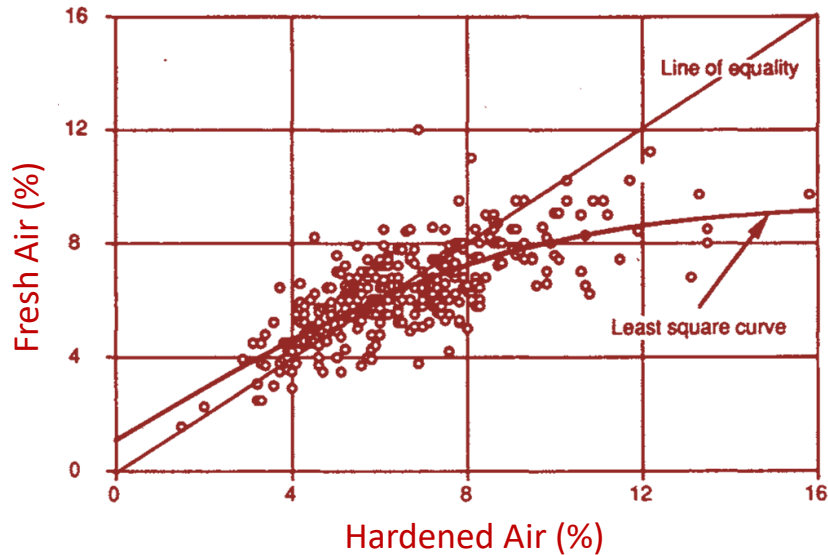
- **ASTM C231 Pressure**
- **ASTM C138 Gravimetric**
- **ASTM C173 Volumetric**

- **Fresh, Additional Parameters**

- **Germann AVA-3000**
- **Super Air Meter**

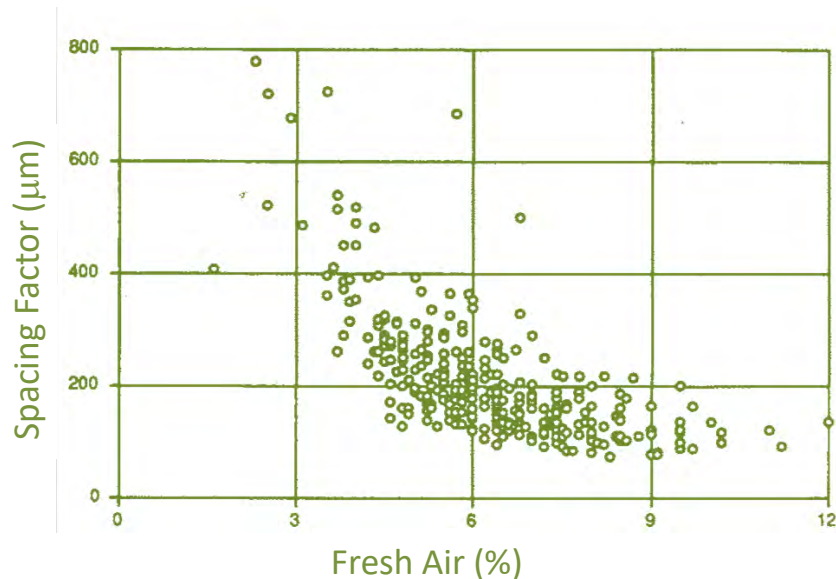


Fresh Total Air Measurement



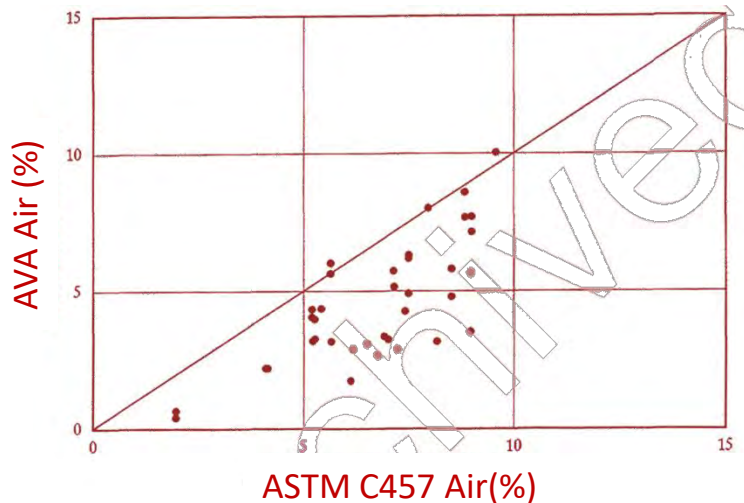
C231 Pressure Meter most common

- Trained technician, 5–10 minutes
- Ideal accuracy: $\sim \pm 0.8$ percentage points
- **Correlation to hardened air:**
 $\sim \pm 2$ percentage points
- **SF prediction uncertainty $> \pm 0.004''$ (100 μm)**



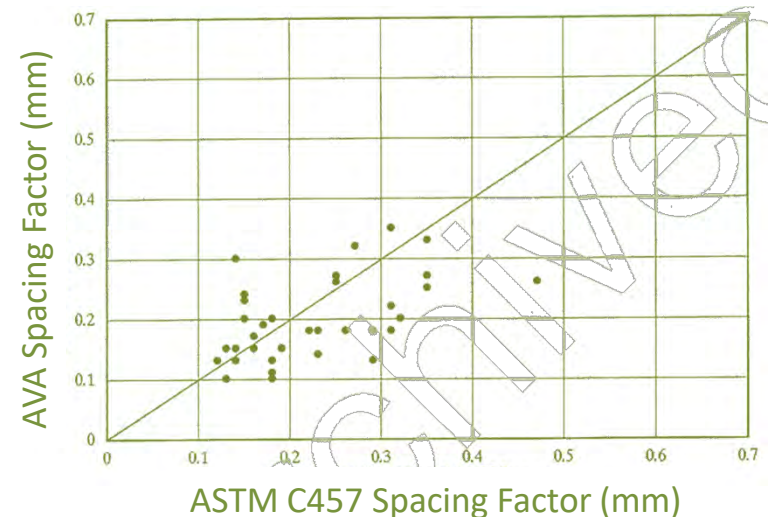
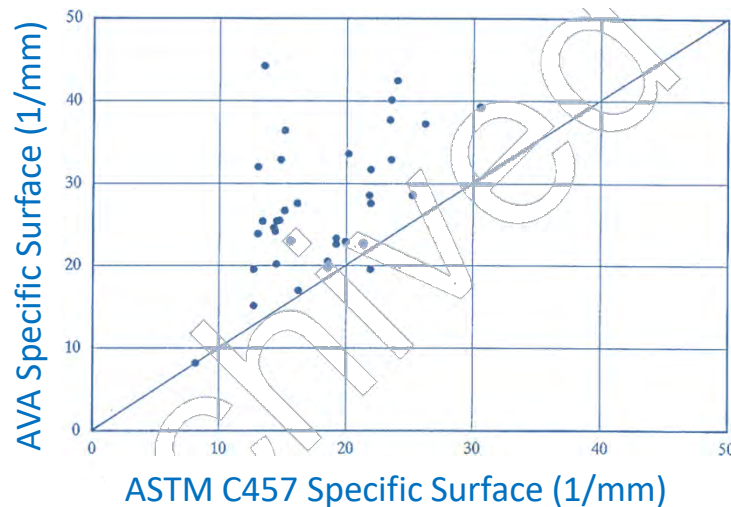
Saucier, Pigeon, and Cameron, ACI Mat. J. (1991)

AVA – Predicting Hardened Properties



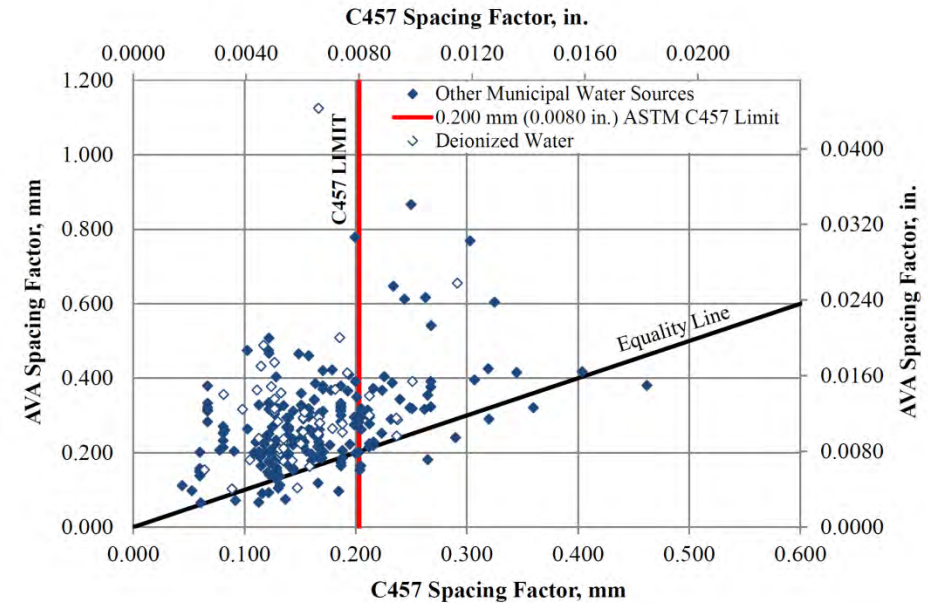
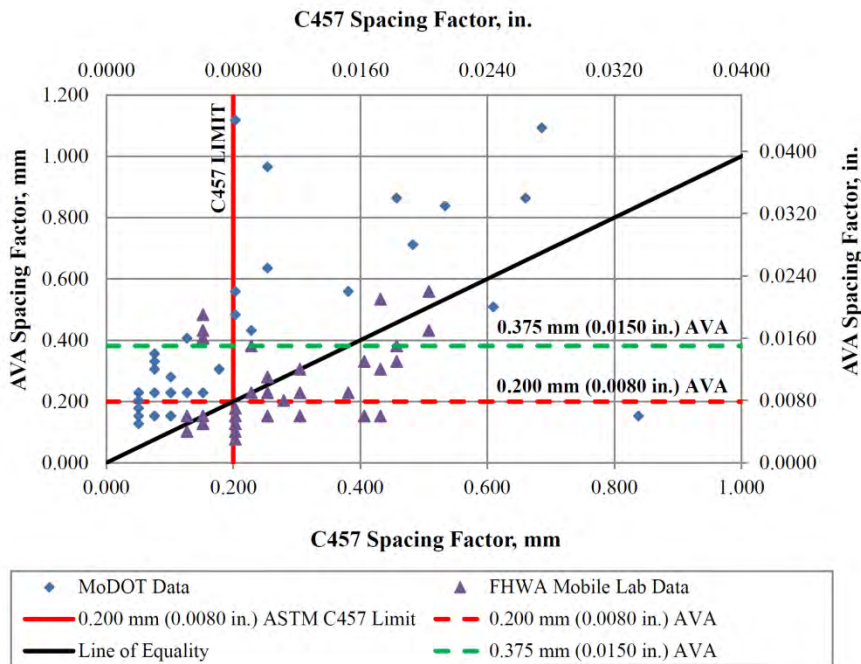
- **Poor correlation to hardened**
- **Uncertainty (bias-corrected):**
 - **Air:** **> ± 2 percentage points**
 - **SS:** **> ± 250 in.⁻¹ (10 mm⁻¹)**
 - **SF:** **> ± .004 in. (100 μm)**

Magura, D.D., FHWA-SA-96-062 (1996).



AVA - Predicting Hardened Spacing Factor

- Very weakly correlated
- Uncertainty (bias-corrected): $\sim \pm 0.008''$ (200 μm)



Wang, K., Mohamed-Metwally, M., Bektas, F., & Grove, J. (2008).
FHWA Report No. DTFH-61-06-H-00011, W03

Lindquist, W., Montney, R. (2015).
FHWA-KS-15-10

Problem Summary

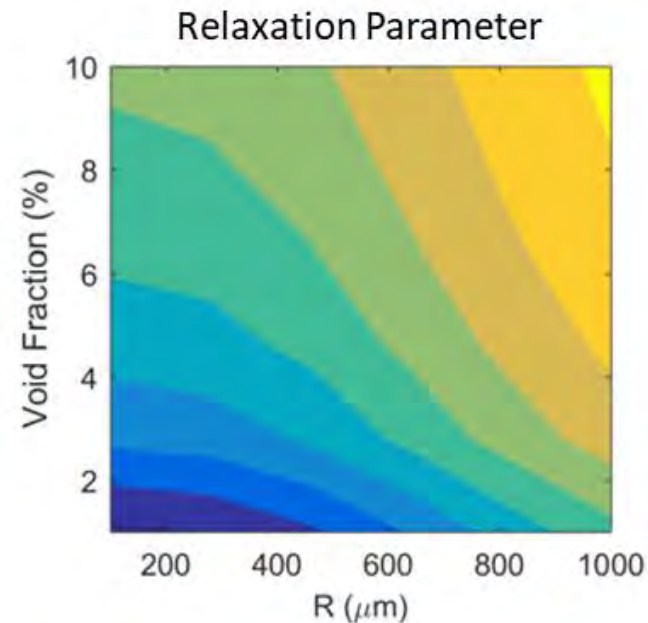
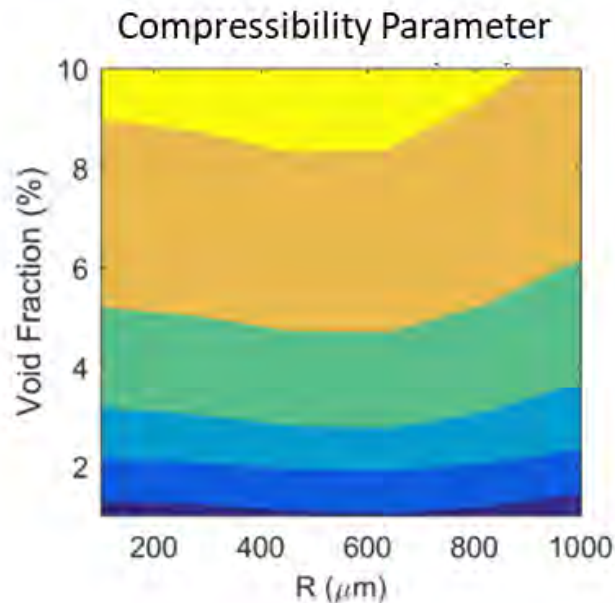
- What matters (physically) is **Hardened Spacing Factor**
 - Typical target $\leq 0.008''$
 - Need to predict when fresh
- Fresh Air – Pressure Meter
 - 5–10 minutes, effortful, tedious
 - Hardened Spacing Factor uncertainty $\geq 0.004''$
- AVA
 - 25 minutes, mortar separated by agitation
 - Hardened Spacing Factor uncertainty $\pm 0.004 - 0.008''$
- Super Air Meter
 - 10 minutes, more tedious
 - Tanesi, FHWA (2016): "... better correlation between fresh air content and spacing factor than ... between SAM number and spacing factor"

SWAM Instrument



Principle of Operation

- Piston coupled to fresh concrete
- Shock wave launched into the concrete
- We measure a compressibility and relaxation time parameter
- Compressibility related to total air
 - Bubbles are squishy!
- Relaxation time related to bubble size (specific surface)
 - Small bubbles respond quickly
 - Large bubbles take more time



SWAM Use



GT Experiments



Test Matrix

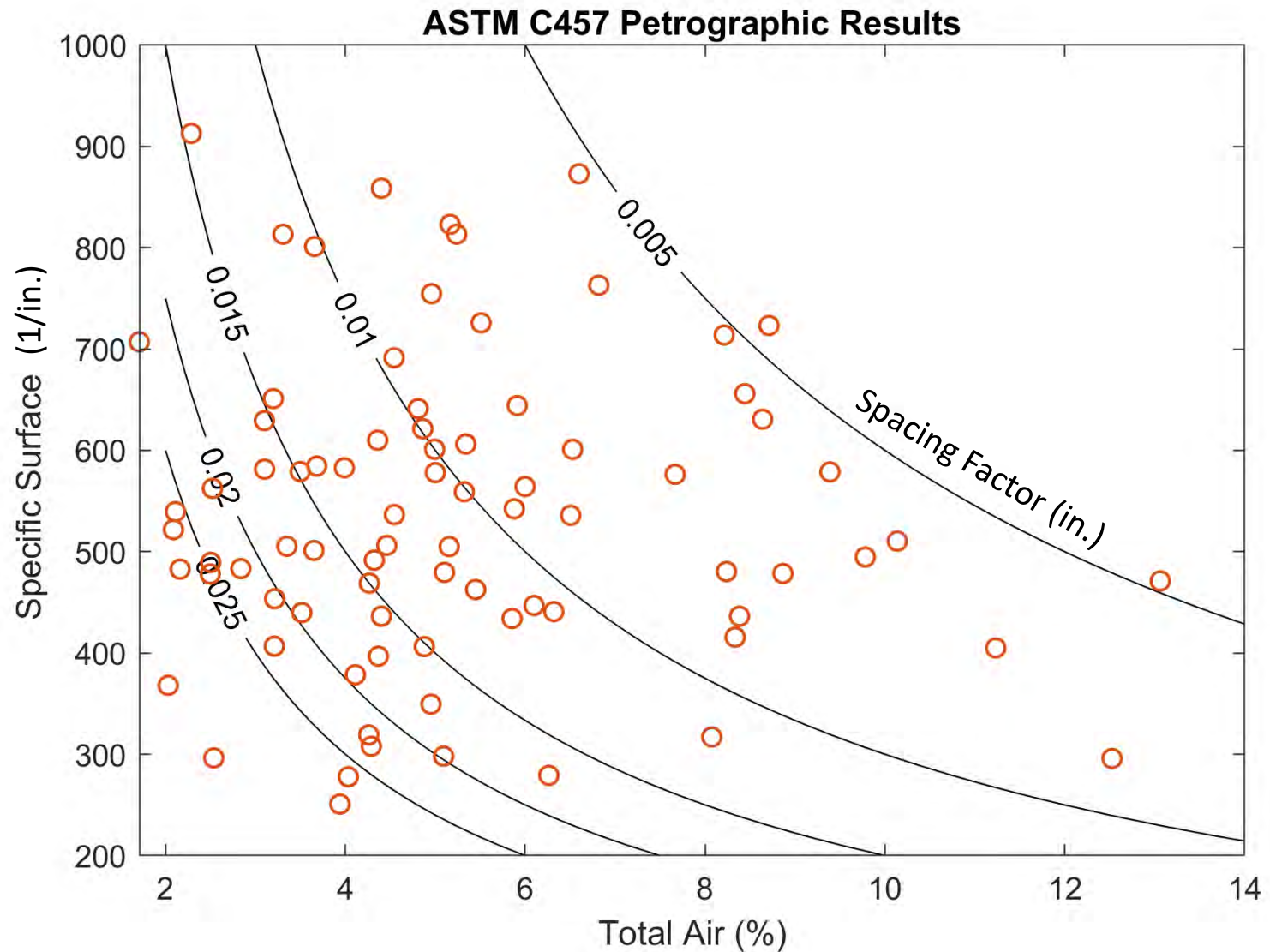
- Georgia Tech – Kim Kurtis, Scott Smith
- 83 total mixes, typical of transportation projects

Parameter	<u>Category #1:</u> 64 Mixtures	<u>Category #2:</u> 9 Mixtures	<u>Category #3:</u> 8 Mixtures
w/cm (lb/lb)	0.40, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55	0.45	0.45
Design Air Content (%)	2, 4, 6, 8	4	4 ²
Coarse Aggregate Volume Fraction (%/100)	0.62, 0.70	0.62, 0.66, 0.70	0.66
NMAS (in) (Gradation (#))	1" (#57),	0.75 (#6), 1 (#57), 1.25 (#4)	#57
SCM Type	N.A.	N.A. ¹	Class F and C Fly Ash, Limestone Powder, Slag ²
SCM Replacement (% wt. of OPC). (%)	N.A.	N.A.	20 and 40
Admixture Combination	AEA, AEA + WRA	AEA	AEA

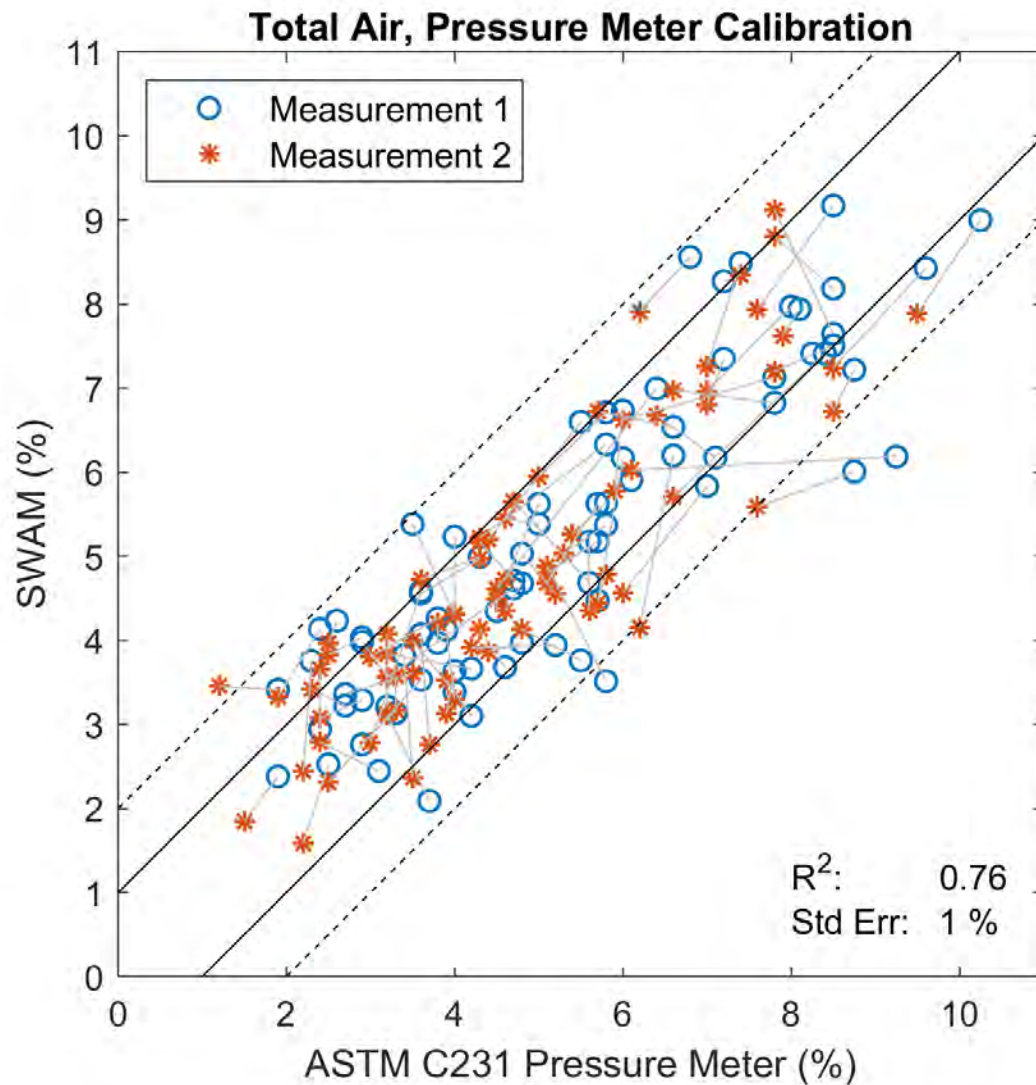
1. For replicate mixtures from Category #1, OPC will be replaced by Class F Fly Ash by 20% by mass.

2. For replicate mixtures from Category #2, design air content will be 6%.

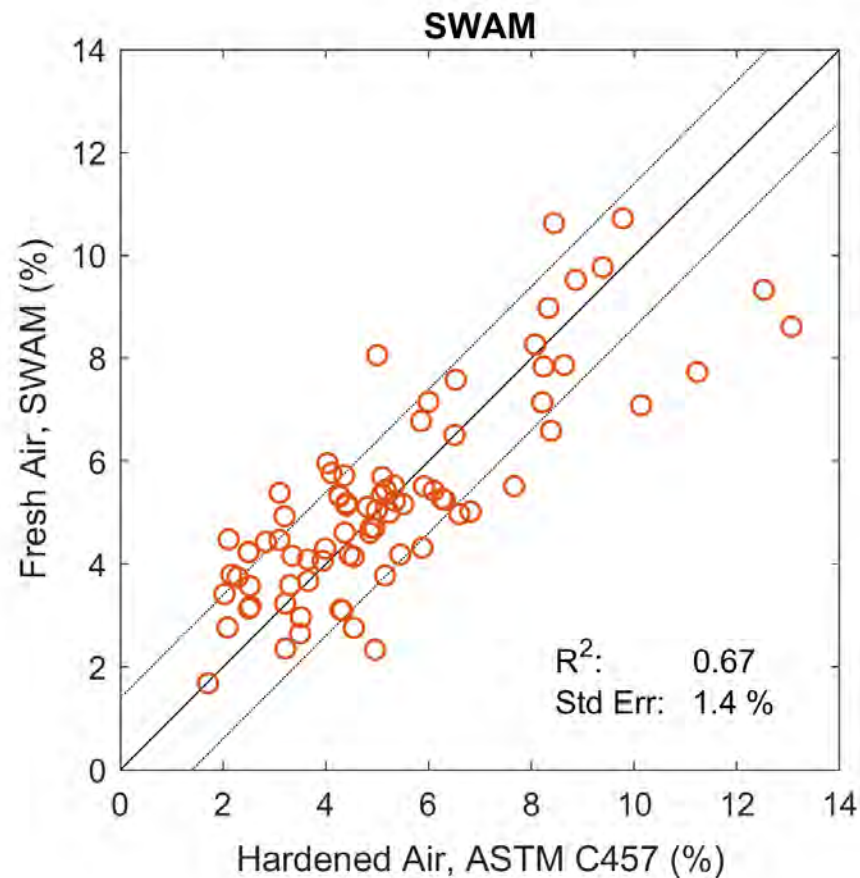
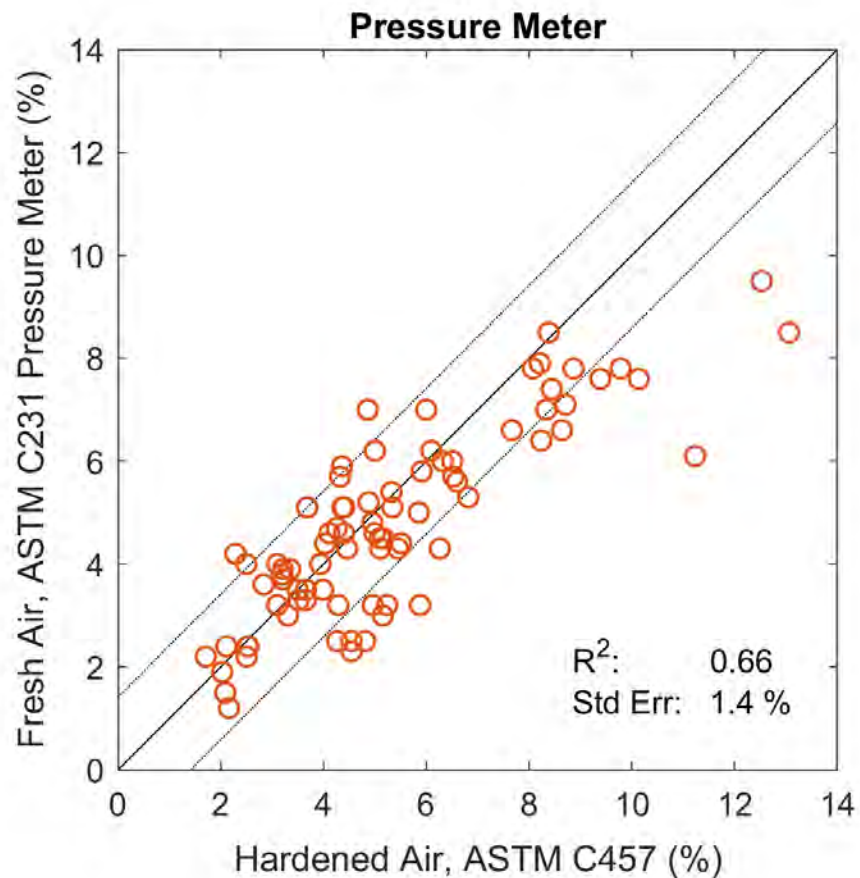
Achieved Air Diversity



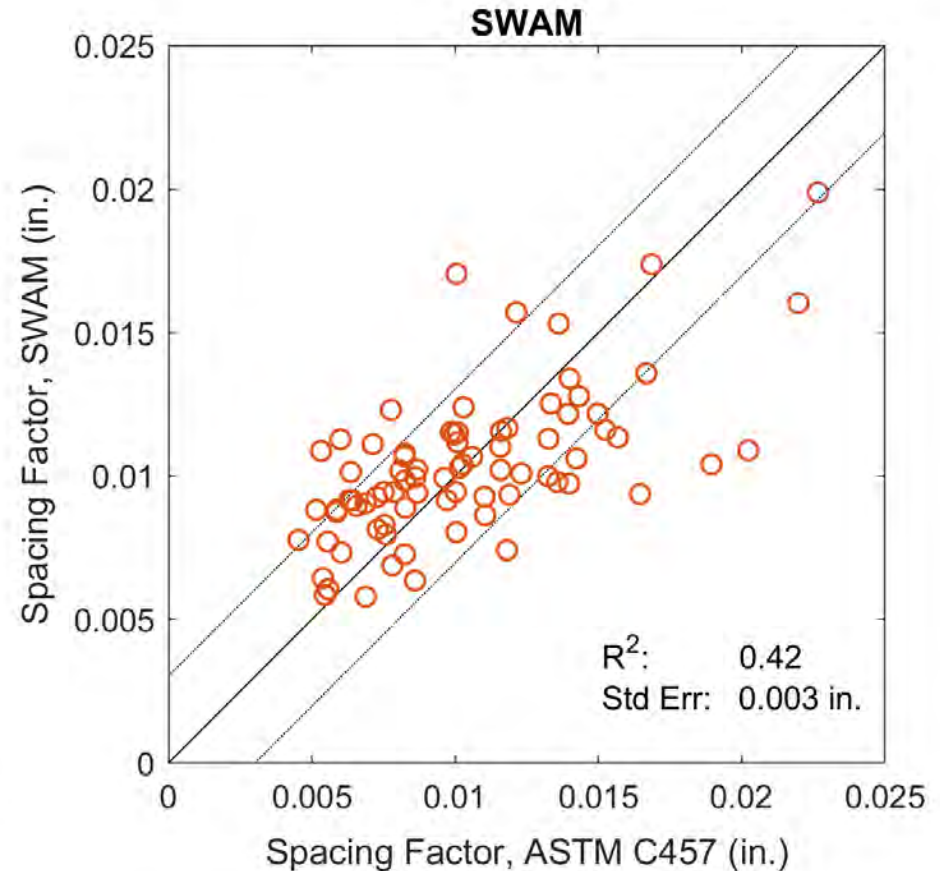
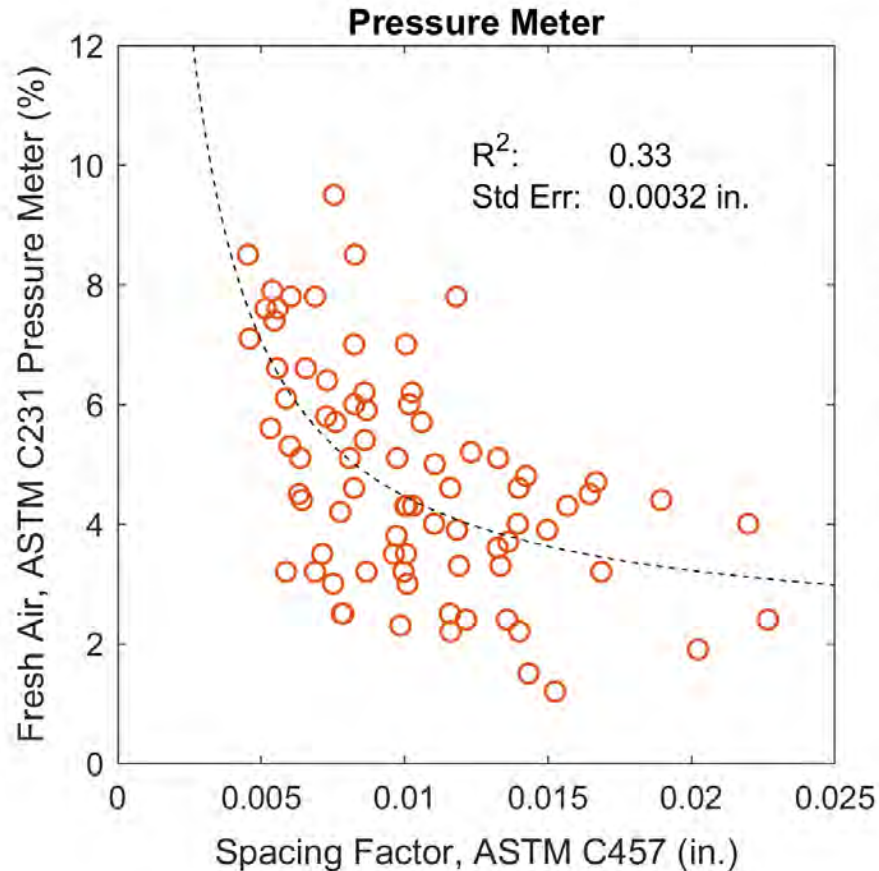
Fresh Air



Hardened Air



Spacing Factor

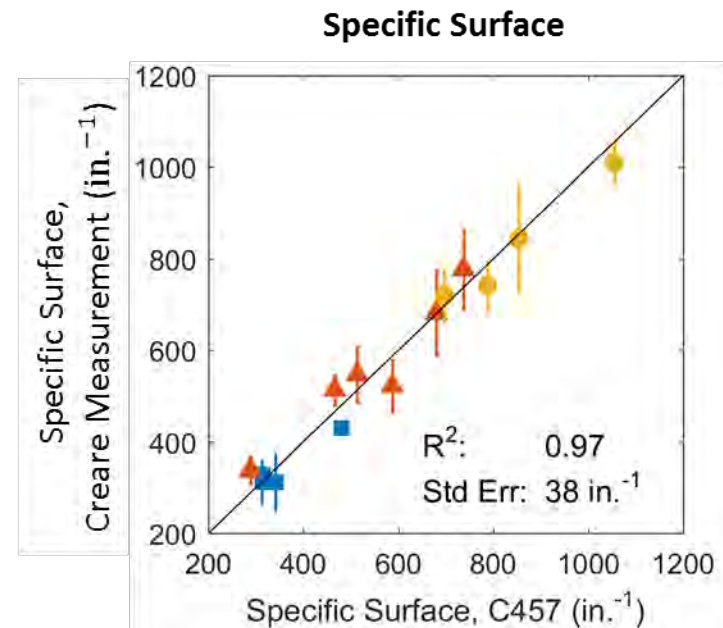
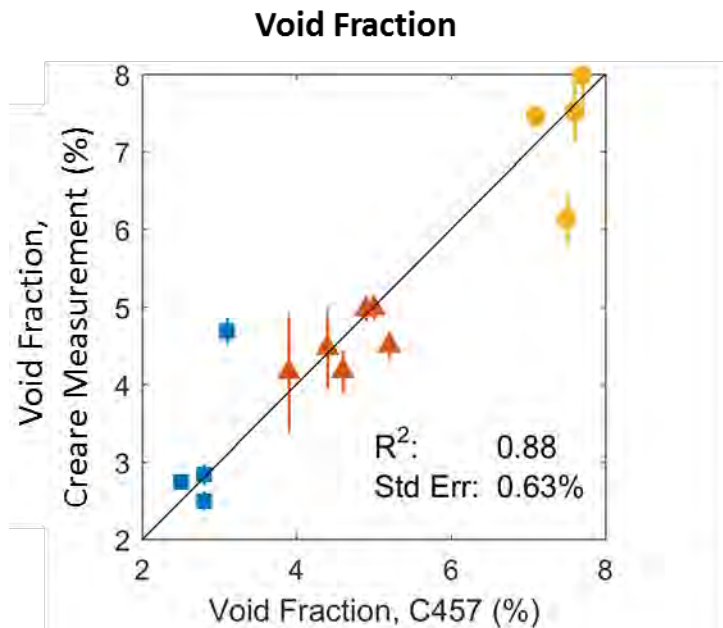


Initial Feasibility Experiment



Feasibility Results

- **14 concrete samples**
 - 3/8" aggregate
 - 30% paste
 - Constant slump
 - Only one variable: AE admixtures
- **SWAM**
 - 3 insertions, 3 measurements
 - 2 different days



Spacing Factor Troubleshooting

- **Traced problem to faulty O-ring in critical subsystem**
- **Initial laboratory testing with improved O-ring are encouraging**

Summary

- **SWAM:**
 - **Hardened Air**
 - Standard error: ~1.4 percentage points
 - Similar to pressure/gravimetric methods
 - **Hardened Spacing Factor**
 - Standard error: ~0.003"
 - Slightly superior to existing fresh methods (AVA)
 - **Quick, simple**
 - **Will get better:**
 - More accurate specific surface → more accurate spacing factor
 - Battery powered, real-time display
 - Bluetooth / QR codes for data logging

Discussion

- **Next Steps (2 years):**
 - **Fix O-ring (and other) issues and validate**
 - **Add user interface**
 - **Produce several “real” prototypes**
 - **Industry and DOT field trials**
 - **Always looking for potential field test opportunities**

Elastomer Calibration Articles

No Air

Moderate Air

More Air

